



Hongkong Daily Press

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OPTICIAN
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No. 19,477 號七十七百四千九一第 日二十月九年申庚 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1920. 二拜禮 號二月一十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
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BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 15 " "
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
WEEKENDS
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 2.00 " " 15 " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
Special Cars
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
therefor has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1920**, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through
CANTON (at the Ferry)	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50
Sham Shui Po	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Sham Shui Po	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Sham Shui Po	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Sham Shui Po	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Sham Shui Po	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Sham Shui Po	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Sham Shui Po	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Sham Shui Po	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Sham Shui Po	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Sham Shui Po	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Sham Shui Po	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Sham Shui Po	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Sham Shui Po	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Sham Shui Po	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Sham Shui Po	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Sham Shui Po	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Sham Shui Po	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Sham Shui Po	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Sham Shui Po	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Sham Shui Po	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Sham Shui Po	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Sham Shui Po	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Sham Shui Po	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Sham Shui Po	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Sham Shui Po	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Sham Shui Po	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Sham Shui Po	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Sham Shui Po	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Sham Shui Po	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Sham Shui Po	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Sham Shui Po	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Sham Shui Po	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Sham Shui Po	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Sham Shui Po	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Sham Shui Po	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Sham Shui Po	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Sham Shui Po	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Sham Shui Po	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Sham Shui Po	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Sham Shui Po	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Sham Shui Po	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Sham Shui Po	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Sham Shui Po	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Sham Shui Po	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Sham Shui Po	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Sham Shui Po	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Sham Shui Po	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Sham Shui Po	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Sham Shui Po	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Sham Shui Po	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Sham Shui Po	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
Sham Shui Po	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Sham Shui Po	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Sham Shui Po	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Sham Shui Po	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Sham Shui Po	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Sham Shui Po	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Sham Shui Po	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
Sham Shui Po	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Sham Shui Po	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50
Sham Shui Po	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Sham Shui Po	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Sham Shui Po	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
Sham Shui Po	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Sham Shui Po	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Sham Shui Po	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
Sham Shui Po	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Sham Shui Po	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30
Sham Shui Po	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Sham Shui Po	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40
Sham Shui Po	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Sham Shui Po	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50
Sham Shui Po	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Sham Shui Po	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00
Sham Shui Po	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
Sham Shui Po	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10
Sham Shui Po	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
Sham Shui Po	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20
Sham Shui Po	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
Sham Shui Po	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30
Sham Shui Po	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35
Sham Shui Po	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40
Sham Shui Po	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45
Sham Shui Po	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50
Sham Shui Po	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55
Sham Shui Po	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00
Sham Shui Po	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05
Sham Shui Po	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10
Sham Shui Po	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15
Sham Shui Po	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.0		

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SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM TO-DAY up to the 25th November, 1920, free of commission and telegram charges, and the most favourable rates of exchange will be quoted for the payments made in local or any other currency.

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PRECIOUS STONES.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE
GENUINE FROM THE FAKED.

Recently at Nanydroog in the Kolar Gold Field Mr. H.M.A. Cooke, O.B.E., delivered an interesting lecture on Precious and Semi-precious Stones. Mr. Cooke said: The love of precious stones was deeply implanted in the human heart, and the cause of this must be sought not only in the colouring and brilliancy, but also in their durability. All the beautiful colours of flowers and foliage, even the blue of the sky and the glory of the sunset clouds, only lasted a short while, but the lovely colourings of precious stones were the same to-day as thousands of years ago, and would remain for all time. In a world of change this permanence had a charm of its own. Precious stones might be divided into three classes, the transparent which was by far the most important class, the translucent and opaque. The transparent stones could be divided into those devoid of colour, such as the diamond, fired zircon, and white sapphire, and the coloured stones, such as the ruby, emerald, sapphire and a host of others. The opals, moonstones, and certain stones exhibiting star-like rays might be taken as examples of the translucent stones, whilst turquoise was the most important representative of the opaque class. It is important that a gemstone should possess durability, as a stone would obviously lose its value if it had to be replaced every few years. The polish and brilliancy of stones might be dimmed by the mechanical abrasion of dust in the atmosphere; most stones, however, were sufficiently hard to resist such abrasion. The turquoise, peridot, demantoid and opal were sufficiently soft to be injured by sharp dust, but the brilliancy of opals did not depend on polish but on an internal structure. Opals, moonstones, turquoise, and certain star stones were slightly porous and might be injured by penetration of chemical substances; thus, the turquoise should be carefully protected against grease and oil. Opals should not be exposed to great heat and water enters into their composition. Pearls were particularly soft, and the use of valuable pearls in rings was to be deprecated. One frequently saw the lovely sheen of good pearls destroyed by exposure to rough usage. With the exception of the opal, the whole of the mineral species used in jewellery are distinguished from glass and similar substances by their crystalline structure. In no crystalline substance there was no regular arrangement of atoms; in crystals there were definite arrangements of different orders of crystals. In other words, in glass the molecules were arranged haphazard, like a common crowd, but in a diamond, or other crystalline stone, the molecules were arranged like regiments of soldiers. There were several ways of identifying the precious stones. Colour was a dangerous test, and this was illustrated by stones of the table. "Faintness" was a valuable indication, but was chiefly useful in testing uncut stones. Some stones could be identified by their specific gravity, and the difference between a crystal of white quartz and white topaz was shown to the audience by immersing both stones in a solution of methylene iodide, when the topaz sank and quartz floated. Then fracture index was a most valuable indication, and the lecturer explained how this could be measured and its significance in determining the brilliancy of a stone. The phenomenon of double refraction and dichroism were also illustrated. Unless a bead could be called cut stones, the oldest form of cutting for gem stones was the cabochon. When both lower and upper sides were convex, it was called a double cabochon, and this form was largely used for opals which were cut steeply for rings and sometimes very shallow for pendants. The chrysoberyll cat's eye was generally cut with curved facets to preserve weight. In the simple cabochon, the base of the stone and the quartz cut were often put in this way. The carbuncle or almandine garnet, was often cut with the under surface concave. In about 1475 it was first discovered that the diamond could cut a diamond and stones began to be cut differently, but little progress was made until 1662 when the table cut stone was introduced. At the end of the seventeenth century Peruzzi, a Venetian, introduced the brilliant form of cutting, and at about the same time this type of cutting was also practised in India. The amazing fact revealed by this type of cutting has naturally allowed it to remain as the favourite until the present day. Coloured stones were often cut in the step or trap cut, in which the contours may be oblong, square, lozenge or heart shaped.

2175 FOR A STAMP.

TWO SPECIMENS ONLY KNOWN
TO EXIST.

One of the rarest stamps in the world was knocked down for 2175 at Harmer's Bond Street Galleries recently. It was issued by Sir Claude Macdonald, as P.M. Consul-General for the Old Rivers Protectorate, in December, 1903, and only one other specimen is known.

The face value of the stamp is 20s., and like the majority of great philatelic rarities, it constituted a provisional issue to meet a temporary demand. The value is surcharged in large figures on an ordinary 1s. British postage stamp of Queen Victoria's reign, already over-printed "British Protectorate—Old Rivers," the figures being impressed in black ink by hand.

Two copies only out of a total of eight thus surcharged were done in black, and the balance in violet or vermilion. This particular specimen came recently in a private collection formed by Mr. C. J. Lucas, and is accompanied by an autograph letter from Sir Claude Macdonald commenting on its extreme rarity.

LOVE AND EUGENICS.

GOLF AND TENNIS A TEST FOR
MARRIAGE.

A number of engaged couples applied for admission to the Summer School of Eugenics which was to open at Home Bay last month. They were to be instructed in heredity, biology, psychology, and the social application of eugenics. Golf and tennis form part of the programme.

Inquiries on a few problems that may arise were made by a Daily News representative at the headquarters of the Eugenics Education Society, who are organising the school.

SELF-CONTROL IN A BUNKER.

Question: If an engaged eugenic couple are playing golf, and the girl notices a temporary loss of self-control on the part of her fiancé in a bunker, would she be justified in reconsidering her decision?

Answer: She would certainly be justified in bringing up the problem for discussion at the school. It would be necessary to know the immediate past of the man and his general mental condition at the time. The loss of self control might not necessarily be due to any inherent failing.

THE WORD—

Question: If a man, playing tennis with the girl he is about to marry, hears her give way to an hereditary tendency to use the word "damn," would he be right in referring the case to the committee?

Answer: It has not been shown that bad language is hereditary. As evidence of some lack of self-control such a case would form a good subject for psychological analysis. Some authorities might hold that the use of the word "damn" on the tennis courts amounted merely to getting rid of a "complex" in a comparatively desirable manner. Others might hold that it was "anti-social." In any case, the man if he felt any doubt on the matter would be well-advised to bring it up for discussion.

Question: If a girl begins to talk when the man to whom she is engaged is about to make a three-yard putt as a critical point of the game, would he be sufficiently entitled to break off the engagement?

Answer: I am not an expert psychologist. Only an expert could answer to searching a question.

HOW TO PROPOSE.

Question: Would it be possible to lay down Rules for Eugenic Proposal for the enlightenment of those who may not already be engaged?

Answer: It would be possible, but not easy.

Question: May one take it that it would not be correct for the man to open with "Do you love me?" but with the more eugenic remark, "What killed your grandmother?"

Answer: The latter opening would certainly be the more scientific.

At this point, the Daily News representative was asked if he would like to attend the school himself. On confessing that he invariably lost his temper at croquet, the secretary gravely observed that he would form an excellent subject for discussion, and unsuitable for the higher eugenic responsibilities.

SECRET PAPERS.

MYSTERY OF AN ALIEN IN
WEST END.

Mysterious papers which were handed to the Magistrate by the Police at the West London Court, influenced Mr. Cancellor in ordering an alleged Polish Prince to be remanded in custody.

On the charge sheet the woman was described as "Floriana de Gregoroff, alias Teresa Tosti, aged 63," with an address at Talgarth-mansions, West Kensington, and her appearance was due to failure to register under the Aliens Act.

She called at Hammersmith Police station to lodge a complaint against her landlady, and when asked if she was registered first said she was and then admitted she was not, but added that she had a French passport.

Papers were fetched which showed that she landed at Southampton in July and had exceeded the period allowed for registration by six days. She was thereupon charged, and a remand without bail was now asked.

Mr. Pike, who defended, said the lady was Mme. Tosti, the famous singer, and claimed that she was protected by the French passport, which was quite in order.

"Did she not tell you," he asked the station sergeant, "that she married a Russian Prince from Poland, but that she had heard nothing of him since the revolution?"

The sergeant said she did not, nor did she say she understood very little English. "When she was bailed out she refused to sign the book until she had read the bail paper. She did read it, and her English was as good as, if not better, than mine."

Mr. Pike wished to plead guilty to a technical offence, but the magistrate adhered to his decision.

"She was let out on bail by the Police," persisted Mr. Pike, but the sergeant replied: "These papers only came to my notice since she was charged."

Mr. Cancellor: She must be detained in custody. The Police do not, in a case like this, oppose bail except on good grounds.

According to the Tagliche Rundschau, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, intends to make his future home in Holland. He is negotiating for a house in the neighbourhood of Utrecht.

LEADER-WRITERS THE PUBLIC DON'T KNOW.

Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the Westminister Gazette, writing on the "art and craft of the leader-writer," in the News-paper World, says:—

"The public is totally ignorant of the names of men who have worked for them on the great London dailies for twenty and thirty years consecutively, men of great capacity and knowledge who have given to public affairs more concentrated study than nine-tenths of the politicians who are known to the public, and who, if the truth were known, have influenced public affairs more steadily and consistently than all but a few of the most eminent leaders and statesmen. These men have no complaint to make of the conditions under which they work, and I hope they will find successors who will take the same modest and disinterested view of their duty. But the conditions must be understood, and especially by those who aspire to become leader-writers. It is from the beginning laid down that they shall not air themselves in public, and that they shall write in a form which is peculiarly artificial and difficult to handle and peculiarly liable to absurdity unless discreetly employed."

WHY THEY SAY "WE."

"That form results from the use of the first person plural instead of the first person singular—the 'we' instead of the 'I.' There is a great deal of misunderstanding about the 'we.' It is popularly supposed to be a pompous assumption invented by newspapers for their own greater glory. It is, believe me, the only condition on which the leading article could be continued at all in a country like ours, or, at all events, the only condition in which the leader-writer could continue writing it for more than a very brief period."

"If, for instance, I had started writing my articles in the Westminster in the first person, and signed them with my own name, I should not have survived for five years; I should have been hanged off the scene at the end of one year, perhaps even of six months."

"People would have said, 'Who is this pretentious bore who lays down the law to us day after day?' Even the most eminent public man has to be sparing of his appearances, lest the public tire of him, and in countries where journalists sign their articles and write in the first person, they generally find it necessary to adopt pseudonyms and to vary them pretty frequently."

"The use of the first person plural implies an attitude and an assumption which the public will not tolerate for long, except in a major prophet, and does in fact make all the difference to the tone and manner in which the writer approaches his readers."

PLENTY OF TIME.

"Finally, do not think of journalism as something which is always done in a rush. Some people seem to think that all journalists habitually write at lightning speed. Believe me, only the very best of them do that. You must have the power of writing quickly when the occasion requires it, but no one writes fast well who has not first learnt to write slow. On nine days out of ten you will have all the time you need for deliberate writing, and on the tenth you will only rise to the occasion and do yourself justice if you are thoroughly prepared, which means that you have read, in suddenness and talked on the subject which you have clear ideas and principles which can be applied to it."

"It follows that the leader-writer can never live by leader-writing alone. He must live and move in the atmosphere of the great debate in which he presumes to intervene; he must read in proportion as he writes, and, if he is a wise man, he will always have some other task or some other form of writing which will keep him from being enslaved in the convention of the leading article."

THE MORALITY OF HUNGER- STRIKE.

A THEOLOGICAL QUESTION.

Father Bernard Vaughan having been asked whether he thought it justifiable to give the last Sacrament to hunger strikers, replied:—

"Personally from my reading of theology, moral and dogmatic, I should not feel entitled to administer the rites of the Church to anyone, no matter what his nationality, who was deliberately dying of hunger strike. I am free to admit that other theologians far more learned than I am would reverse my verdict on the subject. Some moralists there are who deny that hunger-striking cannot be justified; others draw a distinction between objective truths and subjective error. As you are asking me for my own personal view of the subject, I give it for what it is worth without comment upon anyone who may differ from me."

Father Dominic, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, upon leaving the prison after a recent visit to MacSwiney, was asked by a Press representative whether he supported the Lord Mayor's hunger strike on moral grounds. He said there was nothing wrong in it morally; he had given the Lord Mayor the last Sacrament some days ago. "There is no object," he added, "in waiting until the last moment." He did not agree with Father Bernard Vaughan's view, and is staunchly the case of "that gallant gentleman," Captain Oates, of the Antarctic Expedition, who gave up his life in order to help his comrades. "That," said Father Dominic, "was considered at the time to be a very praiseworthy act, and the Lord Mayor's hunger strike is essentially the same." He is offering his life for the sake of his fellow countrymen."

A tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is again being discussed in France, and it is estimated, with the construction of long-distance railways, London would be only eight days' distance from the Cape.

"MY LONG INNINGS."

CAPT. P. E. WARNER ON HIS
RETIREMENT.

Just a few more days and I shall walk back to the pavilion at Lord's after my last game in first-class cricket. Many people have asked me why I intended to retire. Bluntly my reason is this. I want to leave first-class cricket before first-class cricket leaves me. It is many years since I was first given a place in a first-class team, and I have played continually and in many countries since then. Apart from seasons of county cricket, I have happy recollections of school matches, so that my innings has not been a short one. My first sight of Lord's was on a bitterly cold day in May, 1887, when the M.C.C. were playing Sussex. "How many times I have looked across the ground since that day. I haven't attempt to calculate, but in the intervening years the surroundings have lost none of their fascination for me. There is no other ground quite like Lord's. Nowhere else can one play on the soil which has borne so many giants in the cricket world."

Various changes have been brought about in the game since Thomas Lord carried his turf from Lionsgrove to St. John's Wood-road in 1814, but it still remains one of the highest ambitions of every young cricketer to play in an important game at Headquarters.

So many interesting personalities are met with round the wickets that it would need a book of more than average length to deal with them all. My first memory of the famous men at Lord's was the stand Arthur Shrewsbury and A. E. Stoddart made in the M.C.C. v. England match in 1887, which yielded 208 runs before the partnership was broken.

Recalling the games which I have played against one of the men whose names have been much before the public during the last few weeks—Sidney Barnes—makes me wonder that the cricket-loving public of to-day do not value fine bowling as it was valued thirty or forty years ago.

Sidney Barnes was bowling in the Gentlemen v. Players match at Lord's in 1911, and he was bowling then as well as ever. He had done, with the result that the batsmen were considerably puzzled. Two wickets had fallen for 88 runs when I went in. I played two maiden overs from the Staffordshire man, and somebody shouted, "Why don't you hit it?" Only last year in the Gentlemen of England v. Australians some excellent bowling by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Falcon was received in stony silence.

Years ago over after over was sent down frequently without a run being scored, and the bowlers were always applauded by a public that appreciated their performance. Mr. F. F. Mann, who hit in his week's match against Somerset some of the tremendous drives by F. J. G. Ford. "Six feet two of don't care," as Ford has been dubbed, was a terrific driver, and I have seen Johnny Briggs take shelter behind the umpire from one of his hits.

Another big hitter was C. I. Thornton, and I saw him in a match at Victoria Barracks, Windsor. His ball from Mr. C. de Crespigny over extra cover on to the roof of the barracks, where it bounced along, removing a slate here and there on its journey.

First-class games in England have been productive of many amusing incidents, but it is to my experience abroad that I look for the funniest happenings. During the West Indian tour we played a match at St. Vincent, and towards the end of my innings I managed to get in a straight drive which went over the bowler and swept a tray of cakes from the head of a native woman standing outside the ropes.

There are a host of stories to be told of this tour alone, and I must relate the incident of the sorrowful negro at Antigua. He was stone deaf and a stone-waller. Eventually he was tempted out of his crease and was smartly stumped. When this was made clear to him he turned away a picture of misery, as it happened the man was not out technically since one umpire had unfortunately called "over" before the other umpire had given his decision.

Somebody sought the sorrowful one and discovered him in tears behind the pavilion. Lord Hawke walked him on his way back to the pavilion, and the intention of trying to explain matters. "The Lord," however, scared the still sobbing batsman out of his wits, the latter thinking that he was being abused.

So unreserved was the unfortunate fellow that he promptly ran out two of his side!

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

MR. MONTAGU APPROVES OF
INCREASE.

The India Office announces that Mr. Montagu has sanctioned the revised rates of invalid pensions for regular officers of the Indian Army and the Indian medical services who have finally retired from service, and who have rendered satisfactory military service as officers during the great war.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 448 of 1920, promulgating the revised rates of retiring pensions, it has been decided that officers of the Indian Army, who have attained the age for compulsory retirement, and who have since resided in India unemployed, owing to the suspension of retirements during the war, may, if they wish, have their retirement dated either from (1) the 1st April, 1919, (the approximate date when retirements were resumed), (2) the date of attaining the age for compulsory retirement, or (3) the date of ceasing to be employed, whichever of these three is the latest date. Officers who wish to avail themselves of this ruling should submit their applications to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON. KWANGSI TROOPS LEAVING THE CITY.

Confirmation reaches us from Canton of many reports which have been current during the week, and in the Colony.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL BY KWANGSI TROOPS.

It is confirmed that the Kwangsi troops have deliberately destroyed the Arsenal. Troops first cleared out the workers, and later in the evening there was a succession of explosions within the building followed by fire. Much valuable machinery from the arsenal had been removed to Kwangsi province during the past few months, but all that remained, a very valuable aggregation appears to have been utterly destroyed.

TSUN CHAN-HUAN BOUND FOR SHANGHAI.

Mr. Tsun Chan-huan, who was Chief of the Administrative Council, is on his way to Shanghai on board the *Sinkiang*. A Hongkong correspondent of the *Canton Times* says that while the vessel lay in Hongkong harbour the police conducted a search of the ship. They advised Tsun not to land, and his cabin was guarded by Chinese detectives day and night.

THE DEPARTED TROOPS.

The whereabouts of Mr. Yung-hsien appear to be guarded with the utmost secrecy. All that is said of him is that he has departed from the city.

There is still much talk about paying him \$2,000,000 "in order to pay off his troops." The Citizens' Peace Protection Association resolved on October 27th that \$200,000 should be drawn from the Food Association as a contribution towards this sum, and the Fong Pin Hospital, "for the sake of peace" has offered to mortgage its property to provide a contribution to the fund.

The *Kwok Wa Po* says that the Citizens' Peace Committee is still willing to pay \$2,000,000 to the departed Kwangsi troops, although General Li Fook-lum and Ngai Hong-ping oppose the proposal. It is stated that many Cantonese advanced funds to Mr. for his campaign against the Cantonese Army under Chen Chung-ming; and in order to recoup themselves, the friends of Mr. have to make plans to raise the money. This at least is how the cry for relieving the Kwangsi troops with funds is interpreted in some circles.

The Citizens' Peace Committee was formally dissolved on Sunday, and the *Canton Times* remarks:—"The question of the \$2,000,000 for Mr. Yung-hsien will, therefore, be out of consideration."

KWANGSI TROOPS EVACUATING THE CITY.

The Kwangsi Army has been evacuating the city during the last few days. To what extent they have been disarmed are not clear, but there have been several conflicts with small groups of Kwangsi soldiers who refused to give up their arms. In one of these encounters which took place near the Yueh-Han railway station thirty Cantonese soldiers are stated to have been wounded. There have been other small conflicts between incoming Cantonese troops and outgoing Kwangsi troops, and many civilians have been wounded in these attacks.

GENERAL CHEN CHUNG-MING.

It is confirmed that General Chen Chung-ming, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army, came to Canton from Shanghai on the evening of October 29th. General Chen Chung-ming has issued orders, instructing all the Kwangsi and Yunnanese troops comprising the force of the former Administration to submit themselves to his command.

General Chen Chung-ming has issued notices advising the local merchants to resume their business as usual as he will be responsible for the defence of Kwangsi against further Kwangsi invasion. The Provincial Assembly has communicated with General Chen Chung-ming, requesting him to make his official entry without delay.

More than thirty thousand Cantonese troops are expected to reach Canton within the next two days.

THE TEMPORARY GOVERNOR.

Rear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang is now Acting Civil Governor as well as Military Governor of Kwangsi.

The seals of the Tsuchi and the Shengchang were formally presented to him at two o'clock in the afternoon on October 29th by a committee of citizens, the Tsuchi seal, held by Ma Chi until then, being sent over by the Kwangsi, and the Shengchang's by the Allied Army Headquarters. Before the Governor Tang Ting-kwang left Canton for Shanghai, he left the seal in charge of Police Commissioner, Ngai Hong-ping.

MOVEMENT TO FORM A NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

We learn from the *Canton Times* that Yeh Hsi-shing, M.P., a Cantonese, formerly Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Interior of the Military Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has formally announced that he has accepted the offer of Lu Yih-shen and Lu Yih-ming to reorganize the defence guards of the Military Government in Canton, requesting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and General Tang Chi-yao, all Administrative Directors of the Military Government to assemble in Canton again to push the constitutional or law-defending cause.

The Yunnanese troops in Hunan and Kwangsi have also announced themselves as ready to again serve the Military Government.

Mr. Yeh Hsi-shing, on behalf of the Cantonese Army, has telegraphed Commander Chang of the Yunnanese troops welcoming him to Canton again.

GOLF NOTES.

(BY ZODIAC.)

The first round of the Championship was played on Sunday under ideal conditions, at least as far as these are possible, in this part of the world. It did not pass off however, without the inevitable surprise. Quite a gloom passed over the Club house when it was learnt that Mr. T. W. Hill had been defeated, by the narrow margin of one hole. All keen followers of Golf were looking forward to and hoping for Mr. Hill's victory in the final. No Champion would have been more popular. One can only sympathise and trust that the honour has only been delayed one year. By my remarks I do not wish to belittle Mr. B. L. D. Wodehouse's very creditable performance, but he himself could hardly have expected to perform this feat, when he started from the first tee in the morning. He found Mr. Hill on an "off" day, and took full advantage of the opportunity, which is to his credit.

Of the other matches one cannot say there were any actual surprises. The match between Mr. R. M. Smith and Major Bagnall was not a foregone conclusion, the betting at the start must have been even money. As soon as the draw was made known, this match was looked upon, as likely to be the greatest struggle of the day, which it turned out to be, although at one time it looked as if Major Bagnall would prove an easy winner. He was four up with only five holes to play, when Mr. Smith rose to the occasion, finishing in more brilliant fashion by winning on the 18th green. Incidentally he did the last five holes in four under bogey, having an approximate 79 for the complete round. It was a great match and it was unfortunate that the draw brought these two players together at such an early stage in the competition. Let us hope Major Bagnall's luck will be better in the forthcoming cricket matches. I am sure he will have the best wishes of all Golfers.

Of the remaining matches, there is no call for any comments. The second round will be played next Sunday morning and the games should be well contested. An article, which was of special interest to aspirants for Championship honour, appeared in the columns of this paper, last Saturday, on "Golf emotion." It was encouraging to read that such stalwarts as James Braid, Harry Vardon, J. H. Taylor, and George Duncan, suffer from nerves, on big occasions. Undoubtedly nerves play a very big part in competitions; hence the cause of so many surprises. The professional scores over the average amateur in this respect, not that he is more free from this terrible curse, but as a general rule he can control his nerves better. I think J. H. Taylor sums up the question most aptly in the following remarks:—"There is something mentally wrong with the Golfer who does not feel apprehensive all through a big encounter. He is not going to do well. His hands and feet must be all nervous under control." Again James Braid says, he likes to feel a bit "skaky." "It is the finest incentive in the world to concentration." Herein lies the secret of success—concentration; and to do this, one would be wise to assimilate Mr. Harold H. Hill, who refuses, on big occasions, to hold any conversation at all, from the time he leaves the tee to the time he has holed out.

Putting is where so many of us fail, it certainly is the most nerve trying part of the game. A short putt missed, follows one to the next tee. The fault with most players lies in the fact that they take too long over their putt. A professional will take a long time studying his putt, but in doing so, he is overpowering his nerves, so that when he does make the stroke, he does so with confidence. On the other hand, the average amateur who takes a long time, works himself into a panic, and when he does eventually strike the ball, he does it with anything but confidence. The greens at Fanling do not inspire one with confidence; they are "fast" and, furthermore, owing to the particularly coarse nature of the grass, they are not always "true." I believe it is Edward Ray who advocates a firm grip, with both hands, for putting on "fiery" greens. This may suit certain players, and is worth a trial, but I do not suggest that it is a guarantee against bad putting. Another suggestion I have heard put forward is, to place the forefinger of the left hand, over the little finger of the right hand, the reverse to what most players do. I have not heard the theory for this. (Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. A. DYER BALL.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE AS A BARRISTER.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) Mr. A. Dyer Ball, B. A. (Oxon) at present acting as Assistant Crown Solicitor, was admitted to practice on the application of the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.). The Attorney-General read out Mr. Dyer Ball's affidavit which was to the effect that he had been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on June 10th, 1920. He knew Mr. Ball very well indeed and he asked His Lordship to give reasonable time for the preparation of the usual certificate of call.

The Chief Justice said he had very much pleasure in admitting Mr. Dyer Ball to practice, and recalled that Mr. Ball's uncle had been one of the Judges of the Court. He was further pleased because Mr. Ball had come from the same college as himself, Exeter College, Oxford.

Mr. Ball was formerly second Police Magistrate.

THE LATE EMPEROR MEIJI. SHRINE OF SYMBOL OF SPIRIT.

With a solemn, though simple Shintoist ceremony, was yesterday (1st November) the symbol of the spirit of the late Emperor Meiji to be enshrined in the state Meiji shrine at Tokyo. High Shinto priests were to officiate, attended by representatives of the Emperor, Cabinet Ministers, and some two thousand other dignitaries.

After the ceremony, the metropolis was to be in *fele*. Profuse decorations were arranged for the occasion, including a mammoth arch erected at the main gate of the Palace.

THE LATE MR. GREGORY. FUNERAL SERVICES AT KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The casket containing the remains of Mr. A. Gregory, of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who was killed on the railway line at Shiota, near Kobe, has been deposited in the mortuary vault of Yokohama General Cemetery to await shipment home. Prior to the removal of the casket from Kobe, a funeral service was held at All Saints' Church. The Rev. G. W. B. Stott, Chaplain to H.M.S. *Titanic*, and the Rev. Walter Nash, Chaplain of All Saints, read the service. The congregations included Kobe and Shiota residents, detachments from H.M.S. *Titanic* and the submarines, some of the crew of the *Indo-China* Co.'s *Limany*, and members of the Kobe British War Veterans' Association. Mr. W. Galloway and the staff of the Kobe office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., were chief mourners.

A similar service took place at Yokohama. There was a very large attendance at the service, among those present being several ladies, while a contingent of the British Ex-Services Association, attended to pay a last tribute to the memory of a comrade who had seen four years of service with the British Forces.

The pallbearers were all members of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., namely Messrs. C. Chicken (Manager), H. S. Martin, R. G. Bell, C. S. Tod, G. Gilbert, and O. V. Lanning. Dr. Wheeler representing the widow as chief mourner.

The widow, we understand, is the daughter of Major and Mrs. A. J. Morris, who were residing in Hongkong at the time Mr. Gregory was in the Hongkong office of his firm eight or nine years ago. Major Morris was Inspector of Works, and was specially associated with the hill fortifications at the western end of the harbour.

I leave it to those of my readers who care to make the experiment. Personally, if I were asked for an opinion, I would say: Hold the Club in the most comfortable way; be confident and most important of all, hit the ball "truly." Nine times out of ten, a bad putt is the result of a bad hit. Stand in front of a man who is putting, and you will notice, that on most occasions, he brings the Club face across the ball, and not intentionally.

Next Sunday there is a medal competition of 18 holes, for a prize presented by the Club. The competition will be held on the new course. I fear that members of the Golf Club do not fully appreciate the fact that we have at Fanling, two really good courses, lying next door to each other. The best way of improving one's Golf is to play away from "home" occasionally. I regret to say, that only recently I played with a member of the Green Committee, over the second nine holes of the New Course, and had to pilot him round! Unfortunately the dry weather has completely browned a few of the greens and tees, but apart from this, the course is in very good condition. The Golf on this course must be good, if one is keen on a good score, and I shall be surprised if an exceptionally low score wins the prize.

The Secretary has asked me to remind members of the danger of setting fire to the courses, by throwing away lighted matches or cigarette ends etc.

A remark overheard. Jones (to Brown) So you beat old Timkins 5 and 6. He must have been playing badly! Brown (indignantly) Certainly not, he was playing exceedingly well!

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The report to the shareholders reads:—
Gentlemen,—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and of the profit and loss account for the half-year, ended 30th June, 1920.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including Yen 3,872,304.97 brought forward from last account, amount to Yen 150,335,803.88, from which the sum of Yen 133,908,537.30 has been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills, current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 14,427,246.58 for appropriation.

The Directors propose that Yen 6,000,000 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 3,882,400.

The balance, Yen 4,444,846.58, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

NAKAI KATWARA,
Chairman.

JAPANESE SHIPPING AMALGAMATION QUESTION. N.Y.K. STANDS ALONE.

With reference to the proposed amalgamation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Kokusai Steamship Companies, the *Fiji* learns that with the single exception of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha all the other shipping companies would combine as proposed by Mr. Noda, Minister of Communications, who is of opinion that the best method to be adopted by the Japanese shipping companies to compete with foreign shipping would be the formation of a merger.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is, however, reluctant to acquiesce in the Government's proposal, and it is stated that its Directors hold that the Company is now financially strong enough to compete with all foreign shipping concerns and there is no urgent necessity for it to combine as proposed. It is, therefore, anticipated that with the exception of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the remaining three companies, together with the Kawasaki and a few other shipping concerns, will amalgamate and then organize a powerful shipping company, the scale of which would exceed that of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CEYLON CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

The following paragraph from the *Advocate of India* will prove interesting reading to local cricketers. The *Advocate of India* states:—Dr. John Rockwood who was greatly responsible for bringing a team of Ceylonese cricketers to Bombay last December, has a bigger scheme on foot, and that is, to take a Ceylon team to England. Of course, Dr. Rockwood knows that the task is a big one, and he intends finding out details, as to the cost, etc., when he visits England next month. If the scheme fructifies it is his intention to take a fully representative team, including both Europeans and Ceylonese.

GRAND DUCHESS TAKES THE VEIL. CEREMONY AT MODENA.

MILAN, September 19th.
The ex-Grand Duchess of Luxembourg has taken the veil in a Carmelite convent at Modena.

According to the *Corriere della Sera*, the ex-Grand Duchess passed the night of Friday at the Hotel San Marco under the name of Contessa de Renan. Besides her mother, the Dowager Grand Duchess, and her sister, the Princess Elizabeth, there were two ladies with her. The ex-Grand Duchess yesterday remained in her hotel till six o'clock in the afternoon, when she walked to the Carmelite Convent of St. Theresa. Her beautiful fair hair had been cut short, and she was dressed simply in blue with a black silk cap on her head. Accompanied by her mother, sister, and two friends, she entered the convent and was received in the hall by Father Cherubino and other ecclesiastics.

The door leading to the convent opened, and the Mother Superior and two rows of sisters appeared carrying lighted candles, the faces of all being invisible under thick black veils. The ex-Grand Duchess kissed her mother and sister, and knelt, holding white flowers in her hands. Father Cherubino addressed a few words in French, exhorting her on her decision, and exhorting the beauty of her sacrifice, which would be more than compensated by the conquest of a throne happier than that which she had abandoned. The ex-Grand Duchess listened smiling, then the sisters sang a hymn, and Father Cherubino pointed to the door.

The new novice arose, walked slowly to the door, turned on the threshold to nod smilingly to her mother, and then disappeared through the door, which closed heavily with two turns of the key.

The ex-Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, who is in her 27th year, succeeded her father, William IV, the last male of the House of Nassau, on the throne of Luxembourg on February 25th, 1912. She abdicated on January 14th, 1919, in favour of her sister, the reigning Grand Duchess Charlotte, who married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, in November last. The Dowager Duchess of Braganza, the Grandmother, was for many years a nun in a convent in the Isle of Wight.—*Times*.

WOLSEY PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR.

THE IDEAL GARMENT FOR ALL SEASONS.

PLEASING IN TEXTURE, WEIGHT AND
QUALITY.

MADE UP FROM THE VERY BEST QUALITY
CASHMERE WOOL IN COLOURS OF WHITE

AND NATURAL

STOCKED IN LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY
WEIGHTS.

IN ALL SIZES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

[15]

DICKS

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE PACKING
STEAM AND HYDRAULIC

The most useful and efficient packing known.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

[469]

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

"A Z A"

SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY
FLANNELS.
SOFT
DURABLE
UNSHRINKABLE.

IN ALL THE

NEWEST DESIGNS.

Wear "A Z A" Pyjamas.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. L. BERENDOAGUE takes home at leave, Mr. Y. MARSH, during his absence will take charge of our local branch at the 1st Nov. 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1712]

NOTICE

WE have pleasure in announcing to the General Public that we are handling **BRITISH GOODS** at FAIR British prices.

R. D. WILKS & CO.
Telephone 3147.
Tel. Ad. "Wilksby," 1713

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE

THE Public is hereby notified that the **FULL TRAIN SERVICE** will be **RESUMED** on **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND**. The Afternoon Express to Canton will leave Kowloon at 2:15 p.m.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, November 1st, 1920. [1714]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AIKEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, Kowloon, where it will be at the disposal of the Consignees on and after 1st November. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st Nov., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 31st, 1920. [1715]

R.S. "YALOU"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from **LONDON, LANTIER, MIDDLEBOROUGH & LA FALICE** in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after unloading.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 8th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Monday, the 4th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1716]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 4320, dated 1st July, 1920, for 15 shares Nos. 87338 to 87352 inclusive all registered in the name of Miss Encarnacion Loyaga, has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 1st day of December, 1920, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 4320 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1718]

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from THE

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR THE

PURCHASE OF THE FOLLOWING

EX-ENEMY STEAMERS—

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Build
-----------------	---------------	-------------	-------

CHOW FA 1644 1055 1898

MANILA 1790 1100 1904

KWONG ENG 1650 980 1907

WONG KOI 1777 1115 1896

TEO FAO 1655 972 1907

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BOUTRUP & Co., Singapore; Messrs. BULLOCK BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., Hongkong; Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co., Hongkong, and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. The Tenders which must be in the hands of the undersigned on **WEDNESDAY, the 24th DECEMBER, 1920**, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

MACKENZIE & CO.
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. [1719]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MR. JOSEPH ALBERT LEBOURY **GUTIERREZ** has from this date and of his own accord severed his connection with the undersigned firm.

YOUNG & TYLER
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, October 30th, 1920. [1705]

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves as General Merchants with Offices on 2nd floor of Prince's Building (entrance by Ice House Street).

H. C. CASTRO & CO.
Hongkong, October 30th, 1920. [1704]

NOTICE

WILL the representative of the Asia Commercial Development Company, please send us the address as we have important business with them.

THE AULT & WISBORG CO.
[1693]

NOTICE

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

HAVING been appointed FIRE AGENTS in Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Swatow by the above-named Company we are prepared to issue Policies at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1920. [1671]

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned scrip for **SHARES** in the undermentioned Companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of **HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S** Shares held—

Script No. Numbers. Holder's Name.
7017 50 29301/29350 C. P. Chatter
7580 50 37084/37133 M. S. Sassoon
8338 100 42889/42938 Li Chok Yum
5910 25 1251/75, 12926/59 S. Fenwick
5911 25 58089/117 H. H. Fenwick
7754 9 64757/755 S. Fenwick
8411 5 7134/844 R. Mitchell
6806 15 4470/684 Mrs. E. G. Champenowne
7738 4 66739/66742 P. F. H. Holts & A. F. Harris

7755 9 64768/774 H. H. Fenwick
H. K. & WATMOO CO. 100 SHARES.
Script No. 7425 Lo Koon Hang, 8003/27, 5601/25, 3753/7, 32567/81, 26995/37016, 40713/717.

(Signed) **FRED ELLIS,**
of FRED ELLIS & Co.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1538]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

MR. T. R. PERCY is appointed General Agent, Passenger Dept., for Hongkong and territory, effective 1st November, 1920.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Passenger Agent, for Orient.

Approved:
C. E. BENJAMIN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1707]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE CERTIFICATE dated 15th January, 1919, for Straits, \$1,738.51 (Straits Dollars) One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight, and cents Eighty-one, invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaysia issued in the name of Mr. TROU SHARD has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANADA, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, October 12th, 1920. [1622]

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD

AND

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

THE

ANNUAL FETE & SALE

OF WORK

will be held in

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS

on

SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.

FROM 2 TO 7 P.M.

Adults 30 Cts.

Children 10 "

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of **\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS** if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are **PREPAID**.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this heading give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for **BOYD F. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.**

WANTED—Position by a **YOUNG MAN** with good knowledge of English. Holds matriculation certificate, and has had business training. Apply to Box BL, Daily Press Office.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the **HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION** will be held at the King's Hotel, on **THURSDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER, 1920, at 5.30 P.M.**, for the following purposes—

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1920.
2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1920-1921.
3. To appoint an auditor.

By Order of the General Committee,
GEORGE G. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, October 27th, 1920. [1690]

IN EXCHANGE

for

200 used Postage Stamps of Hongkong and the surrounding countries I will send

POST CARD PICTURES

of

The Great European War; Famous

British Views, etc.,

MISS TEE,

KIA ORA,

STOCKWELL, LONDON, ENGLAND. [148]

NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

IN BONDS of Frs. 100 each issued at par. Interest payable twice yearly, on June 15th and December 15th.

First coupon due on June 15th, 1921. Applications will be received from October 20th, up to November 25th by the—

RUSSO-ASIATICO BANK, R. RODGERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1920. [1636]

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%

Not Redeemable

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.

INTEREST payable twice a year on 15th June and 15th December; first semi-annual interest to be paid on 15th June, 1921.

Applications will be received by the **BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE** from the 20th October, up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, L. BERENDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. [1629]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

Fr. 105,000,000.00.

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept

FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and

ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted

AT ANY TIME without **ANY CHARGE**

IN ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars—

HONGKONG BRANCH,

Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd. [1486]

INTIMATION

HIGH-CLASS

CONFECTIONERY

Cailler's
Chocolates

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

NEATLY PACKED in ELEGANT

BOXES of 1 lb., 2 lbs. & 4 lbs.

The first shipment of really high-class Chocolates that are EQUAL TO PRE-WAR QUALITY.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

JONES—At Shanghai, October 23rd, the wife of **FRANK W. JONES**, of a son: **LANNING**—At Hankow, October 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. LANNING, a daughter.

LINDRAY—On November 1st, at St. Andrew's Vicarage, Kowloon, to Rev. and Mrs. G. R. LINDRAY, the gift of a daughter.

TAYLOR—At Shanghai, October 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. TAYLOR, a daughter.

TOKO—At Shanghai, October 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. TOKO, a son.

DEATHS.

CRUZ—At Shanghai, October 24th, **ASTORIA MARIA DE SOUZA PINTOS DA CRUZ**, aged 48 years.

DAVIS—At Chefoo, October 26th, from cancer, Mrs. **LOUISA DAVIS**, beloved sister of Mrs. James McMullan.

ZELLESEY—At Shanghai, October 25th, **ABRAHAM LEO ZELLESEY**, aged 55 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1920.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

We scarcely know what value to attach to the Mandate which has been issued by the President of China "promulgating the reunion of the North and South." It would seem, of course, to follow properly enough on the cancellation of "independence" by the so-called Military Government of Canton, but the fact must not be overlooked that the power in the South does not reside in the Kwangsi war-lords who arrogated to themselves the Military Government of the province of Kwangtung. The force which has overthrown their rule was organized and directed by the Cantonese leaders, **SUN YAT-SEN, TONG SHAO-YI, WU TUNG-PANG**, and **TANG CHI-YAO**. These are the men who brought about the separation of the South from the North. They constituted a majority of the Administrative Directors forming the Military Government of Canton, and since they departed from Canton, for reasons with which the public are more or less acquainted, they have publicly repudiated again and again the claims of those Directors who remained in Canton to function as the Military Government. As recently as October 23rd the four leaders we have

named issued a public statement warning the Peking Government against treating with the men who were then claiming to rule in Canton. The statement declared: "It is obvious that Mr. TANG and General LU are not only not in a position to speak on behalf of the South-West, but that even nine-tenths of the Province of Kwangtung are beyond their control; while, legally, there is no Military Government in existence in Canton, with the absence of four out of seven Administrative Directors. Hence any article, signed by Mr. TANG and General LU are signed in their private capacity, and have so little value that they are not worth the paper they are written on." The Peking Government, by abandoning the negotiations for peace, and declaring that peace exists headed that advice to some extent and it appears to have met the main Cantonese grievance by the order for a new Parliamentary election based on the old election laws. It is a bold step, and we can see no reason why it should not succeed. The attitude of the Cantonese leaders towards the Mandate, has, however, to be disclosed. General **CHEN CHUANG-KING**, with the approval of some of the organized groups of citizens in Canton, is in consultation with the Cantonese leaders in Shanghai on the question of cancelling the independence of Kwangtung. They, of course, do not recognise the late Tschun's authority to pronounce the cancellation, and, before we can regard the South as re-united with the North, we suppose some announcement by the triumphant leaders in this provincial struggle must be awaited. It does not appear correct to say that no concessions have been made by the Central Government to the revolting provinces. The order of a new Parliamentary election on the basis of the old election laws is a concession, and one on which it seems to us that the Southern leaders can agree to reunion without "loss of face." It is very evident that the neighbouring province of Kwangsi will acquiesce in the President's mandate, whatever course Kwangtung may choose to adopt, and it would simply aggravate an already dangerous situation if these two neighbouring provinces are not to own allegiance to the same central authority. Apart from such a situation as divided allegiance to a central authority, would create, the unity which has been tried by recent events between the Cantonese and the Kwangsi soldiery makes the prospect of early peace in this part of China somewhat shadowy. A great deal of valuable property belonging to Kwangtung is stated to have been removed to Kwangsi, and there exists apparently a strong temptation to carry the warfare between the two forces into Kwangsi for the recovery of the property and the punishment of the marauders. There are thousands of Kwangsi troops still within the borders of Kwangtung province, and a great deal more remains to be learnt regarding the future relations of the Cantonese towards the men of Kwangsi as well as concerning the attitude of the different Cantonese groups themselves before we can feel any confidence that peace has really dawned in South China. The best we can hope for at present is that our fears in this respect may be speedily dispelled.

In view of the fact that Northern refugees are arriving in Shanghai continuously, the local Chinese authorities have issued an announcement in the Chinese press that the sale or purchase of children is strictly prohibited.

Mr. A. Gascon, son of the ex-Consul for Chile, and Mrs. Gascon, who were recently married in Hongkong and left for the States on their honeymoon, returned to the Colony, yesterday, by the *Nile*. They are on their way to Manila, their future residence.

The *Gazette* contains an Order of His Majesty in Council, entitled the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920. The Order applies to Hongkong, and legislation will be introduced shortly for adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony.

The Japanese naval authorities attach great importance to the attempt to be made shortly by the H. I. J. M. S. *Hyuga* to pass the Shimonoseki Straits. Last year the *Sakuma*, 10,000 tons, passed through the Straits, being the largest warship which has ever made the passage, but the *Hyuga*, which was built at Nagasaki, displaces 31,460 tons and draws 29 ft. of water.

The fifth session of the Philippine Legislature opened on October 19th. Governor-General Harrison's message recommended Prohibition Laws, adoption of Woman Suffrage, an eight-hour day, prohibition of Child Labour, development of the Coast Guard into a training school for a future Philippine navy, and a new libel law against publishing "written or spoken utterances constituting malicious, untrue attacks on any race or nation." The last named should seriously hamper some journalistic styles!

Orders for two special automobiles, for the exclusive use of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, have been placed with the Rolls-Royce Motor Co., and quick work upon them is promised, thanks to the personal efforts in the matter of Lord Curzon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to the *Nichi Nichi*. The times have changed, states an official of the Imperial Household, in confirming the report that it has been decided that Their Majesties should abandon their horse-drawn vehicles for the more modern limousine. "Automobiles have become indispensable for such Imperial movements as the welcoming of foreign Princes and notabilities." They will cost approximately Yen 75,000 each.

At H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, last week, the case of Messrs. Wright & Hornby v. Law Tak-po, of the Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd., No. 1, Jinks Road, came before Judge Skinner Turner on return day. It is a claim against defendant as maker of a promissory note for HK. \$90,000, dated March 26th, 1920, payable to plaintiffs on demand, with interest at 6 per cent. until judgement or payment, and \$450 costs. Mr. Reader Harris for the plaintiffs, with the consent of defendant's counsel, Mr. K. E. Newman, applied for an adjournment of the case sine die, saying he had received a telegram from Hongkong asking him not to proceed at the moment. His Lordship granted the application.

The case of M. Marges of Tientsin, which after a lengthy preliminary trial was referred to the Court of Appeals at Nagan, has ended in M. Marges being acquitted and the charge brought against him of fraudulent bankruptcy dismissed. When M. d'Auxion de Ruffe appeared for M. Marges in Tientsin during the preliminary hearings, he succeeded in getting practically all the charges brought against M. Marges by the liquidator abandoned. The only charge which was maintained was in connection with a transfer of Frs. 251,000 made by M. Marges some time before he was declared bankrupt. This charge has also been dismissed by the Court of Appeals. A nominal penalty has been imposed on M. Marges, for not having his account books kept in proper order. Mr. Espinet assisted M. Marges before the Court of Appeals.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

In the above tournament, at Kowloon, last night, W. W. Cooper (—125) beat J. H. Calt (—100) by 41 points, and W. G. Gerrard (—160) beat M. E. E. by 41 points.

This evening, Ho Shai Cheong (acc.) meets T. Rooves (—125) at 6 p.m., and A. Teo (acc.) meets J. Parke (—200) at 9 p.m.

Over 147,000 war refugees have been cared for by the Metropolitan Asylums Board since 1914.

Thursday, 11th November, is to be observed as a public holiday throughout the Straits Settlements in commemoration of the Armistice.

A magnificent series made of polished ebony, with "allegro" silver corners, and panels, consisting of seascapes beautifully executed in needlework, the gift of the Emperor of Japan, has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George, through the medium of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to London. The Premier said that he was extremely gratified at the receipt of such an exquisite and rare example of Japanese art.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RAFTER'S AGENCY.)

OIL IN FRANCE.
DISCOVERY IN AUVERGNE.

PARIS, October 28th.

A Havas message says:
A large petroleum deposit has just been struck upon in the French province of Auvergne.

OCCUPATION OF HAYTI.
AND A MISTAKE IN ADDITION.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.

General Barnett, ex-Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, giving evidence before the Naval Court of Inquiry in the conditions of the occupation of Hayti by the United States forces, said that 2,250 natives were killed during the occupation, not 3,250, as previously stated. The erroneous announcement was due to a mistake in addition.

THE LATE MR. MACSWINEY.
DIED AS A MARTYR.

CINCINNATI, October 28th.

Governor Cox, replying to a questioner, declared that Mr. MacSwiney died as a martyr.

SWEDEN'S NEEDS.
NEW PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

STOCKHOLM, October 28th.

The Premier, Baron Degeer, has stated that the Government will firmly adhere to the previous Government's policy in regard to the Aland Islands, carefully consider all possible measures to support the country's industrial and commercial life, and exercise strict economy but will maintain the quality of Sweden's defence.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
TURN OF THE TIDE IN FAVOUR OF
DEMOCRATS.

LONDON, October 30th.

Three weeks ago a Republican victory for Senator Harding in the Presidential election was regarded as a "dead certainty," and it was thought that the Democrat, Governor Cox, will be hopelessly beaten. Since then there has been an extraordinary change in the situation. Firstly, Senator Harding's uncompromising repudiation of the League of Nations amazed the country, staggered his numerous Republican supporters and subsequent explanations were regarded as lame and unsatisfying; then, a cartoon parodying Raphael's "Immaculate Conception" has outraged the feelings of Roman Catholics, necessitating full public apologies, and finally, the pathetic appeal from President Wilson, who is ill and suffering, made in a speech from an invalid chair, has touched popular emotions, wonderfully heartened the Democrats and produced an extraordinary reaction in his favour.

Consequently, it is now predicted by influential persons that the Republicans are likely to lose in the Senate, making Senator Harding's election a pyrrhic victory. At present the Republican majority in the Senate is only two.

PRESIDENT WILSON PRAISES
MR. COX.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.

President Wilson has written to Mr. Cox declaring that he has followed the course of the Presidential campaign with admiration and that he believes Mr. Cox will receive emphatic endorsements from the voters of the country.

President Wilson concludes that Mr. Cox has spoken truly and fearlessly on the great issues at stake and expresses entire confidence in him.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXPENSES OF CAMPAIGN.

New York, October 28th.

According to the Republican Treasurer's report to the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the expenditure in connection with the Presidential campaign, the Republican National Committee's expenditure is \$3,443,000.

The Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee claims that his expenditure has been only \$79,000, so far.

ELECTION TAKES PLACE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

The Presidential Election takes place on November 2nd.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(BY COUNTRY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

CHAPEL JAIL PRISONERS
HUNGER-STRIKE.

SHANGHAI, November 1st.

Owing to bad food, the prisoners at Chapel Jail are hunger-striking. The authorities are apathetic.

THE NEW CHINESE DUTY.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

Conditional on a similar concession from the other Treaty Powers, the United States Government has consented to a temporary extra tax of 10 per cent. in addition to the present Customs duty on American goods entering China. The old duty will be restored at the end of a year. The increase is for the purpose of assisting China to support its thousands of famine sufferers.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

BERLIN, October 30th.

In the course of a speech in the Reichstag, the Foreign Minister said as regards German relations with China that there were still considerable difficulties to be cleared up, owing to lack of resources and overseas traffic.

DEATH OF COMMANDER
G. L. PAGE.

LONDON, October 28th.

Commander G. L. Page, who was on leave from the China Station, was found dead in a taxi-cab at Ealing last night. A discharged shot-gun in the cab suggested that the gun had been discharged accidentally.

WORK OF FRENCH MISSION IN
PARIS.

PARIS, October 28th.

A Havas message says:
Professor Painleve and members of the French Scientific Mission, which recently visited China, have arrived at Marseilles. Besides imparting practical advice upon re-organizing rail-roads and establishing centres for higher learning in China, the mission, according to M. Painleve, was able to obtain important results in the matter of future scientific intercourse between the French and the Chinese Republics.

An institute entirely to be devoted to Chinese studies is soon to open in Paris, and a French University is to be established in Peking.

The Chinese University in Lyons is to be developed, thanks to a subsidy granted by Southern China.

NEGOTIATING WITH SOVIET
SENATOR HARDING'S DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, October 27th.

Mr. Bainbridge Colby has announced that Mr. Young, the American Commissioner at Riga, has informed the State Department that Washington Vanderlip who is stated to be negotiating with representatives of the Soviet with a view to opening trade relations, is reported to have told Lenin that he represented Senator Harding.

At Marion (Ohio), Senator Harding declared that he had never heard of Vanderlip, knew nothing of the matters discussed and was in no way interested in them.

MEXICAN OUTLOOK.

EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.

Senator Paequerra, Mexican High Commissioner in Washington, has sent a letter to Mr. Bainbridge Colby setting forth Mexico's position and urging America to rehabilitate Mexico in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Bainbridge Colby declares that the letter offers a basis on which the preliminaries to recognition can proceed, and forebodes an early settlement of the Mexican question.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NORWAY'S REPRESENTATIVE AT
GENEVA.

CHRISTIANIA, October 30th.

The ex-Premier (M. Bloch) the Stockholm Minister (M. Hagerup), and Professor Nansen will represent Norway in the League of Nations at Geneva.

REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.
DRASTIC MEASURES IN BOLIVIA.

BUENOS AIRES, October 28th.

It is reported that an attempted revolution broke out in Bolivia but was quickly suppressed. Twenty-seven ringleaders were executed. The authorities have imposed a censorship.

OUR LONDON LETTER
THE REVELATIONS ABOUT
BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.BIG COAL CONTRACTS WITH CHINA
AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, September 23rd.

The latest revelations with regard to the *Daily Herald* and Bolshevik gold—"Russian Blood Money" as it is bluntly called—is a nasty jar for the Socialists here. It is amusing to read the assurances of various "intellectuals" of the Party that the *Herald* has never been the organ of British Labour. Their eager desire to appear unrelated to the paper which preaches Bolshevism as the ideal form of Government is, perhaps, natural in the circumstances, but the disclaimers are too belated to carry conviction that they are sincere.

Even now the whole story has not been told in detail, but the damning facts have clearly established that Mr. Francis Meynell, a director of the *Daily Herald*, received £75,000 from the Bolsheviks to manage the paper. Yet it is only a few weeks since Mr. George Lansbury, the editor, solemnly declared that "not a bond, not a franc, not a rouble" had been received. This was in answer to the disclosures contained in a series of intercepted wireless messages that had passed between members of the Soviet Government on the question of paper supply for the *Herald*. I discussed the transaction in a recent article, and there was no reasonable doubt that the Bolsheviks were willing to finance the *Herald*, which they regarded as their own medium for propaganda.

The £75,000 is the proceeds of the sale of Russian jewels in England. The police have traced the money to Mr. Meynell and Mr. Edgar Lansbury, a son of the editor of the *Daily Herald*. No matter what course the paper now takes it has ruined its chances with the British public.

POINTS AND PACIFISTS.

Mr. Francis Meynell is a familiar figure in certain literary and artistic circles in London as a minor poet. His mother has an established reputation as poetess and essayist under her name, Alice Meynell. His father, Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, is a wealthy man devoted to literary pursuits who writes under the nom-de-plume of "John Oldcastle." The editor of the *Daily Herald* has hitherto been regarded even by his enemies as a man of integrity whose mind is warped by sheer fanaticism in regard to politics. He is not a professional journalist at all, but a timber merchant, with a long connection with Socialist propaganda in London. During the war the public heard of him as a pacifist and notorious "Little Englander." Many people believe that in regard to the Bolshevik subsidy he has been "sold" by his associates, and that he never knew what was going on behind his back, although this does not excuse him as the editor of a public newspaper.

AFTER THE HOLIDAY.

During the holiday season now nearing its close there has not been anything comparable to last year's rush to the sea. One reason is that the summer in England has been blighted by absence of sunshine and a wind that seemed to come straight from the North Pole. Another reason is that people are not so lavish with their money. There is not so much "money to burn" as was the case a year ago when so many men had just drawn back pay and gratuities on demobilisation.

But the publicity of seaside hotels and boarding houses, not to mention that peculiarly English type of person, the seaside landlady, has shown no abatement. They felt aggrieved if visitors refused to be robbed to the tune of three or four hundred per cent. above ordinary prices for indifferent accommodation.

As to the landlady class, I hear that in some towns round the coast families arrived to find the rooms they had booked months ahead had been let to other people, at, of course, more money. The sequel in one instance that was related to me is decidedly pleasing. Paterfamilias went to the Chief Constable and stated his case. The Strong Arm of the Law directed him, with wife and family to the best hotel, and at the end of the fortnight the troubled one was told to bring the bill. This was done, and, bill in hand, the Chief Constable called on the landlady and gave her the choice of paying the difference in the hotel bill and what she had agreed to charge the visitors, or be prosecuted for fraud.

REPORTS IN COURT.

A few days ago a party of well-known barristers were discussing reports in Court, the suggestion being that this is practically a thing of the past. There are pleasanties on the part of Bench and Bar, but somehow the quick return that makes everybody laugh except the victim is not often heard.

Instances of repartee were recalled, and it was agreed that the best in recent years stands to the credit of Sir Edward Carson. Examining a hostile witness he asked, "Is it true that you sometimes drink to excess?" That's my business," snapped the witness. Instantly Sir Edward inquired with just a touch of his North of Ireland brogue, "Have you any other business?"

EASY COME, EASY GO.
"Easy come, easy go," the Leeds correspondent of the *Morning Post* tells a moving story of the terrible lot of the miner in that locality. Nothing is too good for their table. They buy articles which the ordinary artisan cannot look at. A good deal of money goes in backing horses, and the output of coal is low by men going to the races is easily 1,000 tons per mine per week. In some cases it has been 1,000 tons per day. The miners' wages appear to permit of their missing a day's work as well as paying the expenses of a day's obliging and betting, for they bet heavily.

COAL FROM CHINA.

It seems a pity that British miners and their leaders cannot see what is happening in the world. They are too busy with their own affairs to take heed of large developments that are bound profoundly to affect them.

Of special significance is the contract which, I learn, has been made for the transport of American coal to Europe for the next five years at the rate of seven million tons per annum. It is understood that the pithead price is five dollars a ton. Again, Australian coal is on order for Scandinavia at a price below that at which English coal is sold there now. China, as your readers know, is under contract to send 100,000 tons of coal to France, and 10,000 tons to Denmark, and is offering something near a quarter of a million tons more per annum at £10 per ton delivered at any port in Europe. The price, perhaps, seems high, but it is no more than Italy is paying for English coal to-day.

The vitally important point about all this is that while the British miners are striving to squeeze the last penny out of the industry to benefit themselves, and are apparently ready to hold the nation to ransom under threat of a strike, competitors in the supply of coal are already in Europe from three continents.

FARTING AND STARVATION.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about the sufferings of the Lord Mayor of Cork as a result of his self-imposed hunger strike. A medical expert informs me that a thirty days' fast is not uncommon; it is often imposed by physicians for chronic, deep-seated, and nervous maladies; and there is no physical pain whatever.

When through the process of fasting Nature has done her cleansing work, and natural hunger returns, starvation begins, but not before. You may fast for thirty or forty days with impunity and safety, but you cannot starve for more than three or four.

The first couple of days of fasting are the most trying because the patient feels what the doctors call "habit hunger," which is not true hunger at all. After that all that is required is physical rest, mental confidence, and as much pure water as the patient can drink.

CASSELL'S CHANGING HANDS.

The great publishing house of Cassell is about to change hands, the new owners being Messrs. W. E. and J. Gower Berry who own the *Sunday Times* and many other papers. Cassell's was at the height of its prosperity in the 'eighties when the glamour of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" was upon it and it had published Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines." It is a surprising fact that all the firm paid for the latter work was a modest £200 though it was the best-seller with the author on more generous lines.

John Cassell, the founder of the house, was the son of a Manchester publican and until he conceived the idea of publishing cheap books and periodicals was a waterman on the Thames. In recent years the firm has felt the competition of George Newnes, the Harmsworths, and C. Arthur Pearson.

HIS POINT OF VIEW.

Max Pemberton, the novelist, who was formerly editor of Cassell's *Magazine*, tells a story of his early days with the firm. When he went there Wemyss Reid was in supreme command as manager, and was unable to see what the rise of Newnes meant as a publisher of popular periodicals. It was pointed out to him that Cassell's would have to re-adjust their ways to meet the competition, but he was deaf to all remonstrance.

One day he sent for Max Pemberton. "You want me?" he said. "To enlarge your magazine. You say you have only 64 pages, against the 120 pages of the 'Strand,' and that while they are printing a hundred illustrations you are only printing twenty. My dear boy, have no anxieties. In six months or twelve at most, all these mad people will be in the Bankruptcy Court."

This astonishing attitude nearly landed the firm in disaster; but the tireless energy of Sir Arthur Spurgeon brought a return of prosperity in abundance in recent years. Under his able management the old glories revived, and the Messrs. Berry are just the people to see that no chances are lost in the future.—H.B.

SILVER AND TRADE.
SUGGESTIONS FOR BRUSSELS
CONFERENCE.

A memorandum for presentation to the International Financial Conference held in Brussels on 24th September was issued by the League of Nations. It was drawn up by Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics in India. The memorandum states that the future of silver is governed at the present time by three main considerations:—

(1) The mine production, and the key to this is Mexico; (2) the world demand for silver for coinage and similar purposes, and here the demands of India and China predominate; and (3) the action taken by the United States Government in regard to the purchase of silver under the Pittman Act. India and China, it is to be remembered, lack (1) education, (2) a developed banking system, and (3) easy communications. The absence of these three essentials of advanced progress will lead to a demand for silver for many years to come. The extent of this demand will, of course, depend on the degree to which Asia finds it possible to export to Europe and to America her products, chiefly food and raw materials. A stable exchange facilitates the free movement of funds to and from a country and thus assists commerce. The Babington Smith Committee on Indian Currency concluded (and the conclusion is important in view of the large variations in the Hongkong and Shanghai exchanges) that "a stable level of exchange gives the most healthy condition for production and trade, and for the employment of capital, and that large changes in the exchange value of a currency are an evil, which should be avoided as far as possible, but if a large change has taken place, it may be preferable to establish stability at the new level rather than to submit to the further change which is necessary for a return to the old level, especially if the former course shortens the period of rising exchanges. In India and China there was a persistent demand for articles of national importance by the Allies. Imports to pay for these exports were unobtainable, as the energies of the Allies were confined to the production of munitions of war. The result was the piling up of a large favourable balance of trade which in turn increased the demand for silver on the part of silver-using countries. Had a larger supply of silver been available, exchange rates would have been lower, and in turn the cost of commodities might have been lower in price in the world's consuming markets. Silver, in other words, on account of its scarcity, was a not unimportant factor in raising directly the world prices of those articles of export from Asia, especially articles of national importance required in the prosecution of the war."

Two suggestions are made:—(1) Whether an agreement among Governments regarding the purchases and sales of silver would not lead to a steadying of the market and the prevention of speculation; and (2) whether improvements in the currency systems of those silver countries not possessing a gold standard could not be effected.

THE CALIFORNIAN QUESTION
A CONFLICT OF CULTURE.

The *Bulletin*, one of the leading San Francisco newspapers, which has been conspicuously expounding the anti-immigrationist campaign, has published, in response to an inquiry from the correspondent of one of the leading Japanese newspapers for information regarding the Japanese, an article which says, among other things:—

"It is true some politicians and certain newspapers are trying to make political capital out of the alien land law; but the sentiment is primarily the expression of the mind of Californians, the proof being that both the Republicans and Democrats favour the proposed exclusionist law."

California's aversion to the Japanese is not a matter of race prejudice, but a protest against standards of living that are calculated to undermine western standards. Californians concede that the Japanese are a wonderful people in many respects. They are to the modern Oriental world what Greece was to the world of her day; but they are also an expanding people, and they are expanding in our direction. Already they are in the majority in the American territory of Hawaii, and they show an amazing increase in California. There is no need for race prejudice, but the Japanese have the unique advantage of two civilisations, Oriental and Occidental, and we are at a disadvantage in competing with them. Our gravest fear is that they may impose their Oriental civilisation upon our Western home land."

CONDITION OF CHINA.
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S
CONCERN.

It is an interview in the *Daily Telegraph*, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, professes grave anxiety about the present internal condition of China, where the national disunion, the impotence of the central government, and the growth of the unhealthy militarist party offer a dangerous field for subversive propaganda, of which the Bolsheviks are taking the fullest advantage.

Russian money is being lavishly spent in various parts of China, especially in Manchuria, and the propagandists and their converts are almost exclusively foreigners.

NEW JAPANESE SUBSIDIES.
FOR TWO NEW SHIPPING LINES.

The new shipping subsidies granted by the Japanese Government amount to ¥378,597 for the line to the east coast of South America (Osaka Shosen Kaisha), ¥368,888 for the line to the west coast of South America (Toyo Kisen Kaisha), ¥73,000 for the Java-Bangkok line (Osaka Shosen Kaisha), ¥75,000 for the line along the coast of South China (Nisshin Kisen Kaisha), and ¥60,000 for the Korean line (Chosen Yusen Kaisha).

The subsidy arrangements came into force October 1st and the amounts mentioned are only for the rest of the year. Full amounts for the newly subsidised lines will not be paid until the next financial year, when the amounts of the subsidy will be as follows:

East coast of South America	1,366,202
West coast of South America	246,810
Java-Bangkok	370,000
South China	130,000
Korea	100,000

In addition, it is understood that two new shipping lines will be subsidised from next year, one to Shanghai and the other to North China. The subsidy for the former is ¥215,000, and for the latter, ¥117,000. The Shanghai line refers to a new express passenger service which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will open between Shanghai and Nagasaki with two fast steamers which have already been ordered from England.

The new subsidies for services to the east and west coasts of South America, between Java and Bangkok, along the coast of South China, and between Korea and Japan, with the exception of the last mentioned line, are designed to help the shipping companies to maintain the lines opened during the war and do not conflict with the proposed intention of the Government to abolish the present subsidy system, under which financial aid is given to lines which the shipping companies concerned can profitably operate unaided, says a Japan paper.

The object of the authorities in trying to revise the subsidy system, it is reported, is to abolish the subsidy for lines where it is no longer wanted in order to use it for the maintenance of new lines which it is difficult for the companies to keep up without outside aid.

MADAGASCAR SPIDER'S WEB.
POSSIBLE MANUFACTURE INTO
CLOTH.

It appears to be established that the Madagascar spider's web can be woven into cloth that might warrant the spider's cultivation for purposes of textile industry. The silk of the spinning spider has been known for centuries, even by the savages of Madagascar, and in the seventeenth century one, Ardele d'Orbigny, in South America, ordered a pair of trousers of the material. There is a spinning spider in Venezuela which is apparently related to the Madagascar species.

The bite of the Madagascar spider is not dangerous. The egg that produces this spider is laid by the female in a silky cocoon, one inch in diameter, of a yellow colour at first, but turning white after an exposure of two or three months to the sun at the end of which time several hundred insects, each the size of a pin-head, burst the shell and emerge. Three months later the female is full and one-half inch long, while the male remains one-sixth of that size. The female is generally black, lives in solitude, and only tolerates the presence of the male at limited periods.

The spiders are carnivorous and by preference frequent the forests. In some of the wooded gardens in the suburbs of the capital, especially the old royal parks, they may be seen in millions, and would give the impression of being greenery, but this is not so, it being the abundance of food that brings them together in swarming peace and amity. As soon as the supply fails they fight and devour one another.

In Paris, some years ago, there was exhibited a piece of spider-silk fabric, 13 yards long and 18 inches wide. It was woven of 100,000 yards of spun thread of 24 strands, and for its manufacture 15,000 spiders were required. These were produced by offering the natives as much as they could be bought for, and were huddled by basketful, mostly dead, so it was found necessary for the winding-off machines to go to the spiders. However, the piece of cloth was completed, and was of a shimmering golden-yellow colour.

THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

There is something Gilbertian in the British Colonial Office report for 1919 relating to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The report laments the disappearance of the old order of senior native Government officials.

"On an island such as Tabiteuea," adds the report, "fifty miles in length, the magistracy is responsible for the good order of 4,000 turbulent and mercenary natives, whose feuds, fights, crimes, sickness, and squabbles, births, deaths, marriages, village crops, fisheries and complaints are the subject of his incessant attention."

He must watch over their relations with traders and missionaries, protect the rights of all parties; he is responsible for large male and female prisons and their rationing; for the good order of all registers and accounts kept by the natives for the character and efficiency of 70 junior officials; and he has the infinitely difficult task of keeping the peace between the antagonistic Christian, heathen, and pagans. For this he receives 22½ a year."

LABOUR IN HONOLULU.
EMPLOYERS' CONCESSION.

HONOLULU, October 1st.

After a prolonged campaign for higher wages on the part of the workers, the Employers' Association has agreed to the raising of the minimum wage for men from \$20 to \$30 a month, the minimum wage for women being raised from \$15 to \$22.50 a month.

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INABA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KIMO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

DAKAR MARU sailing from Singapore ... Friday, 25th November.

LIMA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Monday, 13th December.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore ... End of November.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

HAKODATE MARU sailing from Singapore ... Beginning of Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Middle of Nov.

CALCUTTA & BANGCOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINSEI MARU ... Saturday, 6th November.

BOMBAY MARU ... Monday, 22nd November.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAIAN MARU ... Sunday, 7th November.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Wednesday, 10th November.

IYO MARU ... Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th November.

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BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

POSITION OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED

S.M.L., October 28th.

A Press communiqué says:—Several articles have recently appeared in the Indian Press, protesting against the difference displayed by the British Government towards Persia. One such article states that as in former times Persia and England were friendly Powers, now that the Bolsheviks have invaded Persia, and that the Persian Government is in urgent need of financial assistance, the English turn away from the country, abandoning it in trouble and confusion.

These complaints do scant justice to all the efforts which the British Government has made and is still making to support the Persian Government, and to maintain the integrity and independence of the Persian Kingdom. Nor do they make allowance for the delicate nature of the situation and for the obstacles placed in the way by certain sections of Persians themselves.

It should be borne in mind that the national and democratic practices in Persia have always been anxious for the earliest possible withdrawal of the forces which Great Britain was forced to send into Persia during the war in order to enable Persia to maintain her neutrality, which was threatened by Turkish and German forces from the direction of Mesopotamia and the Caucasus.

In compliance with this generally expressed wish British forces were withdrawn from Southern Persia last spring, and those in North Eastern and Eastern Persia have recently been withdrawn, leaving only those in the north-west. These last are still required to help Persia to clear out the remnants of Bolshevik forces at Enzeli and on the southern shores of the Caspian.

Meanwhile, Persia has received financial assistance from the British to enable her to pay the South Persian Rifles and the Persian Cossack Brigade and to raise gendarmes and levies. These indigenous forces have up to the present sufficed to keep out Bolshevik bands and adventurers, and it is to be hoped that their success will make Persia so self-reliant that she will before long be able to dispense entirely with British aid, and to trust to her own reorganised forces. Such policy is far more in the interests of Persia than if the British had continued to maintain large forces in the country with the inevitable result that the Persians would have come to lean more and more on Great Britain and to neglect their own means of defence.

LIFE IN FIUME.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS ON D'ANNUNZIO'S REGIME.

It was not easy for an Englishman to enter the Fiume area occupied by D'Annunzio's legionaries, and it was only achieved by a little bluff, once there, no restrictions were imposed, and every facility was given to obtain information from an Italian point of view, says a correspondent in the Times.

Fiume, formerly with 50,000 inhabitants, and a busy cosmopolitan port with various industries, is now commercially nothing but a dead city, alive enough, however, with the 10,000 legionaries and 1,000 officers under the post-aviator-adventurer. The vast quays, where formerly vessels of every nation loaded and discharged their cargoes, are now deserted and grass-grown. Every where is "placarded in huge letters: 'Italia o morte' (Italy or Death).

Gabriele D'Annunzio, with his large staff of youthful officers, appeared, not over-worked officers, occupies the palace which was formerly the residence of the Hungarian Governor, and is truly *signore* of the city, with the powers of a dictator. The discipline among the soldiers (mostly Arditi) is excellent. British or German organization was not to be expected, but these legionaries of Fiume are not wholly a set of adventurers, but like their head, idealists, enthusiasts, and patriots, who are willing, if necessary, to give their lives for the cause in which they believe.

D'Annunzio makes no secret of the fact that the harbour and part of the town are mined and will be destroyed should they yield to a power other than Italy. There appeared to be considerable unwillingness to explain how money for supplies, equipment, and pay of so many soldiers was forthcoming. At the beginning of D'Annunzio's occupation certain Italian newspapers collected subscriptions, and the goods and materials in the warehouses were commandeered and sold, but now—

It was extremely interesting to talk to the non-Italian shopkeepers still left, and witness their fear of being ejected should it be known that they were opposed to Italy. They generally expressed the wish for an international or free port, realizing that the prosperity of the city is dependent on its shipping, while the majority of the working people are trying out for work, commerce, and a stable form of government.

No one is contented. Four out of every five shops are closed; the huge docks and English torpedo factory, in previous times ringing with sound, are now silent, deserted, unproductive. A large petroleum refinery, important rice and oil mills, chocolate, paper, and tobacco factories, all (with the exception of the last named, which has been taken over by the Government, and the oil refinery, which works a few hours a week) are closed.

There is much unemployment, and poverty and living is extremely dear. Fortunately a great proportion of the children have been sent to various centres in Italy, but those who remain suffer from the lack of milk, as the principal supply came previously from the Great suburb of Spilak, south of the river. The bridge is now strictly guarded, and only those with special permits are allowed across.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 1st at 11.35.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased slightly to moderate at all stations reporting.

The anti-cyclone has increased in intensity and moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the north part of China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.6 inch. Total since January 1st, 22.03 inches against an average of 20.62 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

11th Nov. Forecast:—
Hongkong to Gay Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel ... (N. winds, fresh; to strong).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOVEMBER 1st, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.05	33			0	
Nemuro	6 a.m.						
Hakodate	6 a.m.						
Tokyo	6 a.m.						
Kobe	6 a.m.						
Nagasaki	6 a.m.						
Kagoshima	6 a.m.						
Oshima	6 a.m.						
Naha	6 a.m.						
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.08	68	93	SW	10	
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.08	71	85	NE	10	
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.06	68	96		00	
Taihou	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Taichung	6 a.m.	29.99	70			00	
Tainan	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Koshun	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Pescadore	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Canton	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Hongkong	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Gay Rock	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Macao	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Wuchow	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Hiohwa	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Pakhoi	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Phu Lien	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Tourane	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Cape James	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Apurri	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Manila	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Legaspi	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Tacloban	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Iloilo	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Surigao	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Usuan	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	
Labuan	6 a.m.	30.02	68			00	

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity at air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

C. W. JEFFREY, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 2nd.

Pressure on Date On 1st at

at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 a.m.

Barometer ... 29.94 30.05 30.01

Temperature ... 75 70 80

Humidity ... 78 78 55

Wind Direction ... East NNE East

Force ... 1 2 1

Weather ... o 2 1

Rain ... 0 0 0.05

Highest open-air Temperature on 31st. 77

Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st. 70

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR NOVEMBER.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.

November.

2nd ... 6.28 ... 5.45

3rd ... 6.29 ... 5.45

4th ... 6.30 ... 5.44

5th ... 6.30 ... 5.44

6th ... 6.31 ... 5.43

7th ... 6.31 ... 5.43

8th ... 6.32 ... 5.43

9th ... 6.32 ... 5.42

10th ... 6.33 ... 5.42

11th ... 6.34 ... 5.41

12th ... 6.34 ... 5.41

13th ... 6.35 ... 5.40

14th ... 6.35 ... 5.40

15th ... 6.36 ... 5.39

16th ... 6.37 ... 5.38

17th ... 6.37 ... 5.38

18th ... 6.38 ... 5.38

19th ... 6.38 ... 5.38

20th ... 6.39 ... 5.38

21st ... 6.40 ... 5.38

22nd ... 6.40 ... 5.38

23rd ... 6.41 ... 5.38

24th ... 6.42 ... 5.38

25th ... 6.42 ... 5.38

26th ... 6.43 ... 5.38

27th ... 6.44 ... 5.38

28th ... 6.45 ... 5.38

29th ... 6.45 ... 5.38

30th ... 6.46 ... 5.38

December 1st ... 6.47 ... 5.38

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TA KEANG" ... Wed. 3rd Nov. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "HOESANG" ... Thurs. 4th Nov. 3 p.m.
KORE ... "NAMSANG" ... Thurs. 4th Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW ... "RWONGSANG" ... Fri. 5th Nov. 11 a.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 5th Nov. 3 p.m.
TRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUWSANG" ... Sat. 6th Nov. 11 a.m.
SANDANAN ... "KWAISANG" ... Sat. 6th Nov. 11 a.m.
TRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "HINSANG" ... Thurs. 11th Nov. 11 a.m.
TRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat. 13th Nov. 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer proceed via Suez and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly from Haiphong calling at Hoihow when convenient for passengers and cargo.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 6th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 13th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 315

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Date Hongkong
"GLENGLIDE" ... 23rd Nov.
"GLENSHANE" ... 23rd Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharge
"GLENIFIER" ... about 3rd Nov. ... GYSEA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENSHANE" ... 14th Nov. ... GYSEA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENGLIDE" ... Middle of Dec. ... GYSEA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd.

AGENTS: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 315 and 316

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe

Sentry's, A.R.O. 2nd St.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez.

"MONTROSE" ... 15th Nov.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... 28th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
ANTUNG	"PAKHOT"	On 2nd Nov., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 2nd Nov., 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Nov., 4 P.M.
WANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
WANGHAI, CHONGKING & KUNMING	"HUNGCHOW"	On 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPCHOW"	On 6th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE	"YANGCHOW"	On 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAITS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly), and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Eastern and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

SINGAPORE 24.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Sailing 8 to 15 Days.

"HAWKING"	... Capt. A. E. Stewart	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at 12 Noon.
"HAWKING"	... Capt. W. G. Thomson	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., at 12 Noon.
"HAWKING"	... Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 8th Nov., at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rink Road).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due	Arrive	Sailing	Due
S.S. VINTA	Nov. 4th.	S.S. VINTA	Nov. 7th.
S.S. WEST HIKI	Nov. 30th.	S.S. WEST HIKI	Dec. 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route. Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Hongkong Office—Prince of Wales, Chamber Rd.
Tel. No. 1023.
CHAS. M. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,

MAURITIUS, East & South Africa, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	6,500	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	6,400	18th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELORE"	6,500	23rd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,715	10th Dec.	do
"DEVANHA"	6,100	17th Dec.	do
"SICILIA"	6,702	31st Dec.	do
"FLASSY"	7,346	31st Jan. 1934	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 18th Nov. Calcutta via Spore, Pang & B.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Oct. Noon.	Batavia, Thursday Island, B.
"KANOWNA"	4,000	20th Nov.	Cairo, Zanzibar, Beira, B.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	22nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,000	2nd Nov. 7 A.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOMALI"	6,700	4th Nov. 4 P.M.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DILWARA"	6,400	5th Nov. 10 A.M.	Shanghai Only.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	13th Nov.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Telegrams Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Steamers Singapore to Colombo.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passenger and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 3ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Hour of day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are requested to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DODDIA, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be accepted. No claims will be admitted unless the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
HACKINNON, HACKENZIE & CO.,
25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDER MARU" ... Monday, 8th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TAKOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SINAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands via CANTON.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Nov.

"ASIO" ... Friday, 20th Nov.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuba Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class cabin passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"SOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	7th Dec.	13th Dec.

Sailings Saturdays to ALBERTVILLE.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	22,000	Nov. 23rd.
YAMATO MARU	22,000	Dec. 2nd.
KORUM MARU	22,000	Dec. 7th.
YAMATO MARU	22,000	Dec. 21st.
YAMATO MARU	22,000	Jan. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HLG., SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SAL.

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through Bills of Lading to Buenos Aires.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	14,000	Nov. 20th.
YAMATO MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Dec. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 10th, 1934.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 15th Nov.
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 20th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000	On or about 18th Dec.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, HINGA, PORE, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTON" ... 22,000	On or about 10th Nov.
	"CORDILLERE" ...	On or about 27th Nov.

calling at Haiphong.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSCH,

Agent, Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER
Callings at Seattle and Yokohama.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Nov. 25th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Callings at Kobe and Yokohama.)

"PAWLET" ... About Nov. 10th.

"COAL" ... About Nov. 20th.

For NEW YORK
About Nov. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued by Overland Carriers points.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hong Kong.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE
Operating the new first-class steamers
"BOADOR," "VENEZUELA," & "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Nov. 2nd, 1934.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havre, Genoa, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Local Manager
Cable Address "POLANO"

Telephone 141.

